"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

Tennessee.

NELSON AND CARTER.

Hungry and Footsore the Union Refugees March into Camp.

CAMP JOE HOLT.

The War Fever at Its Height in the Fall of 1861.

Any account of the operations of the Union forces in Kentucky in 1861 would be incomplete without a reference to the uprising of the Unionists in East Tennessee.

Early in June a convention of Union citizens Andrew Johnson, to devise ways and means to oppose the schemes of the secessionists. A committee of safety was appointed and resolutions of unalterable fealty to the National Government adopted. Lieutenant Samuel P. bethton, in Carter county, East Tennessee, while serving on board the United States ship "Seminole" on the Brazil station, had, in March preceding, written several letters to prominent citizens of his native State, urging them to stand by the old flag, and had thus, by purpose of consulting with the loyal citizens his expressions of devoted loyalty to his country, brought himself into prominence as a Union man and increased the respect in which he was already held as a United States officer. EETING OF NELSON AND CARTER.

Carter for appointment by the President as nessee would inevitably lead to his capture the ground that it placed them under control brigadier-general, and asked that he be assigned | and imprisonment by the Confederate author- of the governor, whom he regarded as disloyal to command in East Tennessee in case United States troops should be organized. In compliance with this request, presented by Honorable Andrew Johnson, Lieutenant Carter was immedistely, on the arrival of his ship at Philadelphia in July, ordered by Secretary Wells to report to Secretary Cameron for special duty.

Carte. to proceed to East Tennessee and organ- lowed in a few days by a considerable body, unteers. A sum of money sufficient for tem- the head of the column. Some were armed East Tennessee.

two officers, to whose skill and courage the im- | from the oppression of Confederate rule. portant enterprise had been intrusted, it was agreed that Lieutenant Carter should make his way to East Tennessee via Cumberland Gap, or | miles east of Barboursville, and there, under through one of the adjacent gaps in the moun- | the temporary shelter of brush and rude huts | to Green River bridge, but reunited at Lebanon, tains, organize his force, arm them as best he the men were cared for as well as possible. could with rifles and shot guns, take up a Cooking utensils and provisions were collected | cured. strong position in the mountains, and there from the surrounding country, but the men swait the supply of arms and army supplies | were shoeless and nearly all poorly clad and placed to his order in Cincinnati.

CHARACTERISTICS OF NELSON. trepidity, no two men could have been more or during the war, by Lieutenant Carter, who, unlike in other personal characteristics than having no assistant, performed the duties of Nelson and Carter. While both were distin- commander as well as those belonging to the guished for the possession of that polish and field and staff. By the middle of August the ease of manner that comes from association | First Tennessee infantry, numbering 800 men, with the first society at home and abroad, Nel- was organized under command of Colonel R. son was boisterous and impetuous, impatient of K. Byrd; but was, thus far, without arms, restraint and contradiction, and utterly intol- | clothing, or camp and garrison equipage. As erant of the slightest infraction of discipline. time passed, the necessity for these things be-He was in the prime of manly beauty. A came more pressing, and Lieutenant Carter massive head, covered with a luxurient growth | visited Camp Dick Robinson and obtained the of black, carly hair, was carried erect, and his herculean frame was firmly knit. Full of tire- portation was furnished, the arms and ammuless energy, he seemed to require neither sleep | nition should be sent to Camp Andy Johnson. nor rest. The sentinel pacing his beat long Lieutenant Carter hastened back to his camp after midnight was often startled by the co- and at once dispatched the necessary number lossal form of the commander looming up in of wagons, guarded by two companies of the the darkness, approaching the camp from a First Tennessee. After waiting the necessary direction whence he was least expected. Al- length of time for the train to return, Licutenways an early riser, he took his bath, followed ant Carter was surprised by the information by a light breakfast, and was ready for the that Nelson not only declined to send the arms, day's duties before the camp was astir. To- but had kept the men. The hostility of the wards those of his officers who displayed a State authorities to Nelson's camp had deepdisposition to acquire a knowledge of military | ened to such an extent that military necessity tactics and zeal in the performance of their compelled the commandant to retain the two duties, he was the most affable of commanders; | companies and to request Lieutenant Carter to but woe betide the careless and inefficient. If | bring the remainder of his force to assist in its there was a good deal of the martinet in his defense in case it should be attacked. dealing with the embryo colonels and generals who flocked to his standard, it must be confessed that there was ample reason for it. A then upwards of 1,000 strong, broke camp and more patient and forbearing man might have | marched to Camp Dick Robinson. of his subordinates.

POLITICAL SOLDIERS.

clashed with that of the commanding general | ready in possession of the place. dawned upon them but slowly. Nelson reout the effusion of blood. Most of them commander. He had been assigned to the per- out the war. formance of a specific duty, and the idea of discussing the wisdom or practicability of the order never entered his mind. Political dis-

drilling their detachments, while he trusted more fully and became more strongly attached

CARTER STARTS FOR TENNESSEE.

Lieutenant Carter was in most regards the opposite of Nelson. He was a tall, graceful and very affable gentleman of the most winning address, coupled with dignity and self-restraint. His appearance at the camp had a soothing effect upon his comrade of the navy, and it was observed that the expletives in which the latter was wont to indulge

Long service in the navy had imparted to an otherwise pleasing address on expression of sternness and gravity. The habit of command sat easily upon him, and the control which he speedily acquired over the turbulent spirits duty to the National Government. Many who flocked to his standard increased to veneration as events crowding rapidly upon each other brought into requisition the qualities of patience, courage and discipline with which he Union if opportunity had been sooner offered.

was eminently endowed. It was thought at the time he started from met in Greenville, East Tennessee, the home of | sufficient force of mountaineers with country rifles to enable him to maintain his position until the promised supply of arms and equip- | bands of rebel cavalry were of frequent occurments could reach them.

On arriving at London, Kentucky, on the 1st of August, he fortunately met his brother, Carter, United States Navy, a native of Eliza- James P. T. Carter, who was on his way to Washington.

ARRIVAL OF TENNESSEE REFUGEES.

He had just effected his escape from East Tennessee, where he had gone at the instance of the President and Secretary of War for the and making arrangements, if he found it prac-Kentucky, thirty miles from Cumberland Gap, and determined there to await events and to receive such refugees as might arrive. A company of Colonel Garrard's Kentucky regiment was there in course of organization. By the 3d On the 10th of July orders were issued from of August nearly one hundred refugees arrived the Adjutant-General's Office to Lieutenant at Boston, Kentucky, and Barboursville, fol-

Lieutenant Carter's camp was established two without blankets. The work of organization was pushed forward. Companies were formed tucky affairs at that period, that they are given Alike in the requisites of courage and in- and mustered into the service for three years entire: promise from Lieutenant Nelson that, if trans-

CAMP ANDY JOHNSON.

DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE REFUGEES. In the last week of August the regiment,

been more popular with the officers, but the | What would have been the effect upon the efficiency of the command would have suffered | campaign that followed, if Lieutenant Carter | Hon. THOMAS A. Scott. in proportion. Always ready to sacrifice his had been permitted to carry out his design to own comfort to the demands of duty, he re- move upon Cumberland Gap, capture and forquired a like zealous performance on the part | tify it, and there establish his camp, within easy distance from the homes of the adherents to the United States Government in East Ten-Many of them were gentlemen of high social | nessee, cannot be known. It is possible that standing, and unaccustomed to yield their the removal of Nelson's camp to that point opinions or sacrifice their ease at the bidding might have resulted in holding that important of another, and the full truth that they were gateway against the Confederate forces then henceforth to have no will of their own that organized in East Tennessee, and who were al-

Their removal to Camp Dick Robinson was a garded the drilling and disciplining of the bitter disappointment to the East Tennesseeans, regiments as of paramount importance, and but they were destined to still greater trials had a sailor's horror of political discussions. before they were permitted to cross the moun-The camp soon filled with visiting statesmen | tains to the rescue of their native land from from the adjoining counties, each of whom the oppressive rule of the Confederacy. Refuhad his own plan for saving the Union with- goes from East Tennessee continued to pour into the camp, and in a short time the Second were Union men, and when the time came Tennessee infantry was organized and musfor action enlisted unhesitatingly in the tered into service under command of Colonel J. Union army, Speech-making was the order P. T. Carter. Colonels Wolford, Bramlette, Fry of the day, and Kentuckians are natural and Garrard completed the organization of orators. If it had been possible to talk down their respective regiments, and an artillery the rebellion it would have met its death at company, under command of Captain Abram Camp Dick Robinson. As might be expected. Hewitt, was mustered into service. All these all this found little favor at the hands of the organizations served with distinction through-

CAMP JOE HOLT. While these events were transpiring in Eastern and Central Kentucky, affairs had culmicussions exasperated him, and it was not un- nated in the establishment of military camps common to see them broken up by the use of on Green River, and at a point in Indiana language more forcible than polite, and the opposite Louisville, Ky. Lovell H. Rousseau, participants sent about their business in a whose bold advocacy in the Legislature of the very summary manner. Thus it came about sovereignty of the General Government, rethat he conceived a violent antipathy towards | ferred to in a preceeding chapter, after organthe officers who preferred talking politics to | izing the Home Guard at Louisville, set about |

the organization of a brigade of United States troops. Conference with leading Union men to those who devoted all their time to their in the State led to the establishment of his camp on the Indiana shore, opposite Louisville, although recruiting was openly carried on in Kentucky. Colonel Rousseau named his camp in honor of that patriotic citizen of Kentucky, Hon, Joseph Holt, who, while a member of President Buchanan's Cabinet, stood faithful to the Union after it had been deserted by

nearly every one of his colleagues. From one end of the State to the other the work went bravely on, and soon twenty-eight regiments of infantry, six regiments of cavalry, on the most trivial occasions were more mild and three batteries of artillery were organized, in tone and were uttered more rarely than forand as soon as possible mustered into the service of the United States.

The war fever was at its height during the autumn of 1861, intensified by the consciousness that Kentucky had been laggard in her thoughtless young men had already left the State and joined the Southern army who would doubtless have enlisted under the banner of the The regiments were numbered arbitrarily, with no reference to the time when they were Cincinnati that if he could reach the upper filled, and, in several cases, none as to the date counties of East Tennessee he might arm a of their muster, and several of them were engaged in important actions before they were fully organized. Skirmishes with predatory rence, and those whose rendezvous were south of Louisville were in constant danger of surprise and capture from detachments of Confederate cavalry sent out from the military encampments south of Green River for the express purpose of breaking up Union camps and capturing military stores and equipments.

CAMPS OF GREEN RIVER. One of the earliest and most practical of all the unconditional Union men in the State was William T. Ward. Early in August he visited ticable, for Unionists who desired to enter the | the counties of Metcalfe, Green, Taylor, Hart service of the United State to cross into the and Adair, and sent messages into Cumberland, borders of Kentucky and receive their arms and | Clinton and Russell counties, urging the citiequipments. By the advice of his brother, who zens, many of whom had joined Home Guard The committee of safety named Lieutenant | represented that his appearance in East Ten- | companies, to disband those organizations, ou ities, Lieutenant Carter established his head- to the Government. He succeeded in inducing quarters at Barboursville, in Knox county, twenty-eight companies to promise to enlist in the United States service, so soon as the necessary authority to organize a brigade could be

> Mr. Ward then went to Washington, where he was commissioned a brigadier-general on

Returning to Kentucky, he proceeded at once to the organization of his brigade, comize a camp of instruction for United States vol- | who appeared bearing the United States flag at | missioning the officers by virtue of authority vested in him by the War Department. On porary expenses was placed to his credit in | with hunting rides, others with rude knives | the 20th of September he reported for duty to New York, and on the day following the defeat | made by country blacksmiths, and many with | General Anderson, giving him the same inof the Union army at Bull Run he took his de- stout cudgels. All were foot-sore and half formation that he had given the Department parture from Washington for his new field of famished. Their tattered garments and lacer- at Washington. General Anderson directed service. On his arrival at Cincinnati he met ated limbs bore unmistakable evidence of the him to select a suitable place to organize his his old friend, Lieutenant Wm. Nelson, United hardships they had endured in eluding the brigade, but was compelled to retain at Louis-States Navy, the officer designated by the War | vigilance of the relentless foe who had dogged | ville 2,500 out of the 4,000 stands of arms fur-Department to organize a force in Kentucky to their footsteps from the threshold of their nished General Ward by the Government. convey the munitions of war designed for use homes. But hunger and suffering had not Colonel E. H. Hobson and Mr. John A. Ward. by Carter's command through that State to dimmed their enthusiasm, and their only de- a son of the general and afterwards lieutenantmand was to be armed and led against the colonel of the Twenty-seventh infantry, had In the conference that ensued between these encury, that they might deliver their families during the absence of General Ward, collected the men together at Greensburg and Sulphur Well, in Barren county. These men, about 1,000 in number, unarmed and unorganized, were dispersed by Buckner when he advanced where they remained until arms could be pro-

> INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE. The following letters, written August 29th to September 7th, refer so pertinently to Ken-

Indianapolis, August 29, 1861. I carnestly hope that the Government will not se a moment in preparing for the crisis in Ken-

A large force should be concentrated at Evansville, and another at such points that they can be thrown in Louisville in a few hours, that they may be used in interior of Kentucky.

Five thousand are needed for militia in the Indiand border counties. Send any of the altered mus-kets or whatever can be had. Can you not send There is a large number of old-style guns in the arsenal at Pittsburg. The volunteering goes on with unabated vigor. With assurances of good

arms we can run our regiments up to forty. O. P. MORTON, Governor. INDIANAPOLIS, August 29, 1861. Civil war in Kentucky is inevitable. The advices from my secret scouts leave no doubt on this sub-ject. A force should be provided, ready to march to the support of Union men at a moment's warning. All the State arms having been put into the hands of the State troops, it is of the first import-ance to provide arms for the Home Guard in the

attached to this subject. CINCINNATI, OHIO, September 1, 1861. Secretary CHASE: Just arrived. Hardly time to form an intelligent opinion of the state of affairs in Kentucky. Met several gentlemen of Louisville, who seem to think an invasion from Tennessee immediately threat-

border counties. Too much importance cannot be

We need everything, arms, accouterments, &c., but with the promises we had in Washington need an abundant supply of money. We will do all that is possible. Will report further from day to day. Please have as many regiments as possible placed, subject to my orders and within call, in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Do not let General Buell be diverted. I must have him.

ROBERT ANDERSON,

INDIANAPOLIS, September 2, 1861. Assistant Secretary of War:

At the risk of being considered troublesome I will say the conspiracy to predipitate Kentucky into revolution is complete. The blow may be struck at any moment, and the southern border is lined with Tennessee troops, ready to march at the instant the Government is ready to meet them. If we lose Kentucky now, God help us.
O. P. MORTON,

Governor of Indiana, INDIANAPOLIS, September 2, 1861.

Kentucky desires that Governor Morton be au-thorized to send at once to the Ohio River five regi-ments and two batteries, including Colonel Wal-lace's regiment. This is also the desire of General We are here representing the views of the Union men of Kentucky to the Governor of Indiana Governor Morton is apprised of this dispatch and

J. T. BOYLE, JOHN J. SPEED, Of Louisville. HEADQ'RS DISTRICT SOUTHEAST MISSOURI, Cairo, Ill., September 7, 1861.

Brig.-Gen. E. A. PAINE. Commanding Post, Paducah, Kv.: I have just received instructions from Genera Fremont, Saint Louis, that the detachment of Colo nel Oglesby's regiment shall remain at Paducah until re-enforcements arrive from Saint Louis which will be in a few days. You will therefore consider the order from General Grant to return the detachment superseded, and the detachment will remain at your post until further orders. I am expecting Colonel Smith's regiment from Cape Girardeau every hour, and they will immediately proceed to Paducah. General Grant has gone to Jackson to see what forces can be spared there. He will return to-day.

WM. S. HILLYER, Captain and Aid-de-Camp. HEADQ'RS DISTRICT SOUTHEAST MISSOURI, Cairo, Ill., September 7, 1861, Brig.-Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,

Commanding, &c., Cairo, Ill.: You will please detail a regiment of infantry and two pieces of light artillery to proceed without de-lay to Paducah, Ky., to be placed upon their arri-val, under the command of General E. A. Paine, commanding post. You will also furnish such steamboat transportation as may be necessary.

WM. S. HILLYER,

Captain and Aid-de-Camp.

General Corse's Brilliant Defense of Allatoona.

SHERMAN ON KENESAW.

He Directs the Movements of His Army by Signal.

MUSTERED OUT.

Captain C. H. Fish Concludes His Interesting Narrative.

> By C. H. Fish. VII.

Allatoona was in imminent danger; only garrisoned by a brigade, and about to receive an attack from one of the largest divisions in Hood's army-that of French. General Corse, at Rome, had been telegraphed to move his division to the relief of Allatoona, but there was some doubt if the dispatch reached him; no answer had come from him. Sherman's army was on the march north and would soon be up and compel General French to withdraw his troops, providing Allatoona could "hold out" until they arrived. October 5th dawned upon us in all the glory of an immense fog bank that hung around the brow of Kenesaw like a funeral pall. Nothing could be seen, not even twenty feet down the mountain side. We were a little above the fog bank, and could see along the crest of the mountain a short dis- General Sherman. tance. All objects around us were as invisible as though they had been blotted out of existain just after daybreak, and requested news from Allatoona. He was more excited than I had ever seen him before. He could not understand (or would not) that there was an obstruction in the way that eye of mortal man could not penetrate. Our flag was kept constantly calling, with the faint hope the fog would lift or settle and Allatoona would see

Time passed, and the general became more anxious with each passing moment. He walked up and down the path in the rear of our station where I sat closely watching, fearing to take my eye from the glass for an instant lest I should lose a single motion of their flag. At 8 a. m. the fog lifted a little while, and Allatoona answered my call. I asked for the news. The reply, at 10:50 a. m., was:

We hold out. General Corse here. Soon after this the different headquarters opened with us, and Lieutenant Connelly and were as busy as we could be. At 11 a. m.

General Stanley asked us if we had any news from Allatoona, and General Sherman replied No news by signal from Allatoona. Heavy firing, ndicating an assault and repulse; occasional shots now, but too smoky to see signals. Can see the

rebels there. Can see Kilpatrick's cavalry marching in a big field this side, but no skirmishing. W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General. In a short time Sherman asked Stanley if he

had any news from Davis. At 12:30 p. m. Stanley replied: I have sent Captain Steel to put Davis in position. Have not heard from him. Shall I put Davis on

Pine Top, and how long shall he stay? At 1. p. m. called Stanley, and sent the fol-

Let your right occupy Pine Hill and your left connect with Davis. Cox will be on your right. Throw forward pickets on the Sandtown road. Take strong position and hold it. SHERMAN. At 2:15 p. m. received the following: To General Sherman.

Stanley's aid could not find Davis, and thinks he is not between Fourth Corps and Howard. (Signed) At 3 p. m. signaled to Lieutenant Burton at

Marietta: General Sherman wishes you to send him intelligence of the Army of Ohio as soon as possible Send here. Fish,

At 3:30 this came in reply: General Sherman.

General Cox passed through half hour ago. Troops in sight. At 4:15 p.m. the smoke cleared away to some extent, and we called Allatoona and asked for news. And the reply came:

We hold out. General Corse is wounded. At 5:45 General Cox called us, and signaled as follows:

Major-General Sherman. I am here with one division. Other divisions on 6 p. m. reply:

General Cox.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHERMAN. At 7:15 p. m. Captain Howgate sent the fol-Iowing to Captain Bachtell:

Rebel camp-fires on Lost Mountain, and extending about one mile in a southwesterly direction.

Lieutenant Burton. Sherman wishes you to go to the telegraph office for dispatches, and signal by way of Kenesa Mountain what comes for him. BACHTELL And at 9:15 this came along:

General Sherman. Colonel Taylor, Superintendent of Railroads. wishes to know if you will permit him to take railroad iron from any of the railroads south and east of Atlanta for the purpose of repairing the break between Big Shanty and Allatoona. He is here, short of rails. Please also take into consideration the removal of rails from the Cleveland and Dalton branch. Colonel Taylor will probably require twelve miles of rails above what he now has. COLONEL BECKWITH. (Signed)

What a day of turmoil and hard work that was, and glad were we when we closed the station-except a man at the glass bearing on Allatoona-and lay down to sleep. The morning of the 6th was occupied in sending and receiving messages to and from the different Army Corps Headquarters, directing their movements, and reporting movements of the rebel army.

The fact was patent to even the novice, that Hood had thrown his whole army in the rear of Sherman, and was making a bold stroke on his line of communication, in order to cripple him or force him to fall back on Chattanooga. There was also no doubt that a terrible battle had been raging at Allatoona, and that the troops under General Corse had crowned themselves with glory and honor; but, as yet, nothing positive had come from them except that Corse was there. That fact seemed to give General Sherman greater relief than anything else could. General Corse was one of his favorites, and Sherman had all confidence in his ability to fight. At 2 p. m. Captain Bachtell called us and requested us to call Aliatoona and ask for news. At 2:30 p. m. their flag came up and sent the following:

Where is General Sherman? Have you any news

And over went the answer: General Corse.

Am reconnoitering towards Burnt Hickory and Lost Mountain. Are you badly wounded? If all is right at Allatoona I want you back at Rome.

At 3:15 came that laconic reply that has passed into history: To Captain L. M. Dayton.

I am short a cheek bone and one ear, but able to whip all hell yet. My losses are very heavy. A force reported moving from Stilesboro on Kingston, gives me some anxiety. Tell me where Sher-Reply:

General Corse.
Saw your battle; am here all right. Have sent to you assistance. Am sorry you are hurt. The General is mindful of you.

DAYTON. At 5:30 p. m. transmitted the following:

General Cox, Pine Top.
O. K. at Allatoona. Have a brigade ready to go there to-morrow early. At 6:45 p. m., General Sherman returned to Kenesaw, and indicated the following:

Am just in. Am very sorry at your wound, but all is right with you. If possible keep the enemy off your line, and let me know at once what force you have and what is at Kingston and Rome; also, send some account of your fight. Hood has retreated to Dallas.

SHERMAN. And at 9:30 p. m., this:

Let the Rome force return at once to Rome and And later, at midnight, this:

General Corse. I send a brigade to you in the morning.

All night long our torch was signaling orders along the line of our troops, and conveying intelligence of the enemy's movements: No sleep came to our eyes and no rest to our tired bodies. On the 7th, at 8 a. m., Captain Bachtell sent to General Corse:

At 8:40 a. m. General Corse sent this mes-

I have just sent my wounded to Rome. Shall I move my command back to Rome when your brigade arrives?

At 9 a. m. General Sherman answers: Yes; move to Rome when the brigade arrives.

9:45 brought the following from Cartersville: General Sherman. Wheeler reported crossing Coosa near Cedar Bluffs in heavy force. Deserters say he is moving towards Blue Mountains.

G. B. RAUM, Brigadier-General.

At 10 a. m. this was received: Colonel Beckwith. Eight thousand head of cattle here.
G. B. RAUM, Brigadier-General.

This was quite an item and necessary to look after, and at 10:45 this order was sent:

Hurry cattle into Allatoona pass at once.

General Corse reports the arrival of re-enforcements from the Twenty-third Army Corps, and asks how long it shall remain. And General Sherman answers:

It will stay until further orders. At 1 p. m. the following came in from Lost

I met force at this point, which fell back towards only camp smoke seen is southeast from Dal-las, about lifteen miles from here. I will move on at once, as directed. A. BAIRD, Brigadier-General.

Sherman signaled him not to go too far. At 3 p. m. General Howard signaled Sherman as follows:

I found cavalry four miles beyond Powder Springs. I have ordered my command in. Shall move at daylight?

Sherman answers: Don't move until further orders. I await ex-Howard signals:

The cavalry were intrenched. At 7 p. m. Sherman sent the following:

To Allatoona and Generals Howard, Stanley and Army will remain in present position until fur-

ther intelligence of the movements of the enemy. When reported by our cavalry still out. General Corse wished to know where his aid. Lientenant Ludlow, was, and asked us for information, and Colonel Charlie Ewing answered he was here 0. K. General Corse requested Ludlow to come to This closed up the day's work. It had been very busy day, and at one time General

Sherman sat down beside me and took combinations as I called them from the flag at Allatoona. He humorously remarked that he "was not very expert at clerking for a signal officer, but could tie up goods." The 8th inst. was one of the busiest days we had. Captain Bachtell and Lieutenant Sherfy came up and lent us a helping hand, and there was business for all of us. The telegraph was down again, and everything depended on Kenesaw; it was the repeating station-just what the rebels had used it for. General Sherman was still with us, and all messages for him (and they were numerous) were sent here.

At 10:30 a. m. we took the following from Catersville:

Ludlow is here. I will destroy bridges and keep my force at or near Kingston to-day, and go to

The cattle came in for their share of attention, and were ordered to Kenesaw. At 11:30 a. m. General Sherman replied to General Corse as follows:

Dispatch received all right. I will be at or Allatoona to-morrow. At 2 p. m. the following was taken: General Sherman.

Do you want Gillam's and Wooley's bridges, near Kingston, destroyed? G. B. RAUM, Brig.-Gen. General Cox had now reached Allatoona with the Twenty-third Corps, and signaled to General Sherman thus: General Sherman.

them this side of the creek unless you wish them to go farther. At 5:15 p. m. we sent this message:

General Cox, Aliatoona.

Hood has moved from Dalton to Cedartown, Colect your camps this side of Allatoona, and inquire of all the posts the news, and let me know when I shall move. I will order further. All our army moves that way. Again, the Fourteenth Corps is lost, as is indi-

Captain Dayton. Where is the Fourteenth Corps to-night? LIEUTENANT CARNEY, A. D. C. Dayton answers: Sherman is here. Don't know where Davis is.

cated by the following:

Howgate begins to feel in danger, and remarks thusly: I am out in the cold; no troops here.

And receives this for answer:

General Stanley covers your front. I do not pretend to give all the messages received or sent by our station-only those that related to the movement of troops. There were many questions asked and answered that had no bearing on the situation, and frequently

short conversations between signal officers.

the following:

General Cox, Allatoona.

If you become satisfied that Hood is approaching Rome or Kingston, push on through the pass. I am coming.

At 9:30 the reply was: At eight last night Rome telegraphed nothing new. Soon after the line ceased working. Not working yet. And at 10, this:

General Sherman. The telegraph is working to Rome and north.
Will send soon as I can get it.

Cox. Colonel Roots is in trouble, and tells it thus:

Captain Dayton. I am here with 7,000 cattle. Escort, 430 convale ents. Ordered by Colonel Beckwith to shove for ward to Ailatoona; to-day will reach two miles beyond Marietta. Is my escort sufficient? Please answer to Marietta. Roors, C. and C. S. He was not the only man in trouble, as ap-

pears from a message repeated at 5:45 p. m.: Atlanta.-To Eddy, cipher operator on Sherman's Plum has been arrested and put in guard-hou

for giving publicity to the news from Richmond, which you told us this morning. Please get order from General Sherman to have him released. We don't think Slocum has a right to arrest him, and have refused to do his work until he is released. Answer quick. SHALES, LONERGAN, INGLE and others,

My old associate, Lieutenant Weirick, reported for duty to-day, and Lieutenant Connelly was ordered to join his command immediately. I disliked to have him leave me. I had formed quite a strong friendship for him Our labors on Kenesaw had forged a bond that

was hard to break asunder, but military requirements cared nothing for ties of friendshipso the parting came. We never metagain while I remained in the army, nor since. I often wonder where the boys all are ;-if they are alive and well. How we would enjoy a reunion of the signal corps; but that may not

be until we answer, all of us, to roll-call beyond General Sherman is here. A brigade is march- the river of death. General Slocum had been left with the Twentieth Army Corps in Atlanta, and had been busy repairing roads and bridges, and now tells it to General Sherman through us:

General Sherman. The bridge over the Chattahoochee repaired. A over. All is quiet there. I hei very anxious to send out a strong foraging party as so as you deem it possible. We need forage. not a pound for my own private use. All our animals have been out several days. Have you any news from Virginia, or our road north of Aliatoona

At 2:30 p. m. we repeated this message: To General Howard.

Move with your whole army forward to Kingston. Take along 1,500 stock cattle. Orders will reach you from Captain Dayton. SHERMAN. Matters were getting warm up that way,something was expected to happen. Hood was indicates. At 5:30 p. m.: General Howard

It is important you make a forced march to-day and to-morrow. Reach Allatoona to-night, and to-morrow push on with rapidity till you overtake

At 9:20 p. m. this was repeated: To General Vandever. I have sent orders to General Howard to move rapidly for Kingston. The enemy has made his appearance at Rome. I want 1,500 of the cattle

The army were getting so far north that Kenesaw began to lose its prestige, and we Dallas. See our cavairy passing through New Hope towards Dallas, skirmishing lightly. The been upon us for several days. Nothing on been upon us for several days. Nothing occurred worthy of note until the 13th, when we received and repeated the following:

> Will the signal officers inquire by telegraph, and signal along the line from Allatoona to Atlanta, is anything is known of Kilpatrick since the 11th.

W. W. ELLIOTT, Chief of Cavalry. WHERE IS KILPATRICK? What was the matter with little Kil? Was he lost, or had he been captured? He was one of the most daring cavalry officers in the army, and in all his campaigning he was the first to find and last to leave the enemy. Always cautious and observing, yet never fearing to attack whenever he found the foe,-no matter if they did outnumber his troopers, -he did not depend so much on the number as the prestige and valor of his command, and always succeeded in routing them. But where was he now? Had he become detached from the army? Had he been cut off and his gallant division cut to pieces? They could not have been captured without first suffering a terrible loss. That was not the way Kilpatrick's cavalry did things. Two days had passed without any reports from him reaching headquarters, and the general was getting anxious about him. Word came back at 12:30 by signal from the respective headquarters that nothing was known of the whereabouts or movements of the missing cavalry under the gallant leader Kilpatrick. He was not lost, however, nor captured, and, more than this, he was not defeated. He had been on the flanks constantly since the 2d inst. watching the movements of the enemy, charging upon their lines. capturing men and trains, and keeping all hands active in getting out of his way. Kenesaw was now only a station of observation, except occasionally as the rebel cavalry would dash in and cut the wires, when we would become a repeating station as usual. The only reports that Captain Bachtell received were: "All quiet along the line." The weather became quite cold, and on the mountain the air at times became very piercing. Foggy mornings were the order of things-deep, dense, damp fog, that one could feel and through which no eye could penetrate. Life was becoming irksome. Monotony reigned in camp. The boys were restless and longed to be on the march, up at the front and out on the skirmish line, partaking of the excitement that accompanies the active campaign. But here we were

MARIETTA THREATENED. On the 19th inst., at 5 p. m., General Vandever, at Marietta, communicated to us the fact that the wires were cut above and below him, and asking if anything could be seen of the enemy. We looked the best we could, but evident from the circumstances surrounding Marietta that there was danger of an attack. Vining's Station and Rough's had been attacked and considerable skirmishing had taken place. The wire had been cut above Big Shanty, thus severing communication with both Atlanta and Allatoona, and the enemy thought Marietta would be easily captured. The telegraph could not be used to call for re-enforcements. Ah. Mr. Johnny! You counted without your host once more, for the signal station on Kenesaw was neither cut nor captured, and General Vandever immediately called us into requisition and signaled Colonel Tourtelotte at Allatoons to "stop trains loaded with soldiers, holding them in readiness to return, if necessary." By this time the enemy were pressing up close to the town on the south and making feints upon our lines as though intending an attack. Fearing it might be impossible to hold the to Allatoona, "that if I can't hold this place, I | erans.

and here we must stay until relieved by order

or expiration of term of service.

shall occupy Kenesaw; hold troops ready to move this way if needed." Vining's and Rough's Stations were yet surrounded by the rebel troops, and firing was constantly going on in that direction. We called the signal station at Vining's. Could see their flag as the enly was answered, but was unable to distinguish the co inations, as the smoke was too thick. At 7 p. m. Lieutenant Fornker signaled the following to Captain Bachtell from Rough's:

Skirmishing going on at Rough's this p. m. Some excitement. Everything under arms. Rebel force supposed to be about 560. At 8:10 p. m. Colonel Tourtelotte signaled that the troops had passed north at To'clock, so the fact was patent to General Vandever that he would have to fight with his small force if an attack was made, as with this passage of these troops north precluded all hope of re-enforcements. Our torches were lighted, and constant use was made with them. communicating with Atlanta, Rough's, Vining's, Marietta, Big Shanty and Allatoona, The picket-line was strengthened, lines were established, and all things put in readiness for the expected attack, but it did not come, and the

How about rebel force moving towards Roswell? Have you any news?

morning found no enemy in sight; yet there

was some uneasiness at Marietta, as the follow-

ing from Captain Edwards, A. A. A. G., will

Our answer was: About one brigade of troops encamped about three miles out, northeast of Marietta. No other

roops in sight from here. Lieutenant Weirick was not fully satisfied as to who was out there; so he called Marietta, and asked "if they knew what troops occupied old rebel works northeast of town, on Roswell road," and Captain Edwards answered "that we have no troops encamped any distance from

town," and asked: What do you think they are? Are they the brigade you spoke of as our troops before?

Lieutenant Weirick answered: Same troops. Came from direction of Roswell about 6 p. m. Could plainly see their dark uniforms. Have train of about thirty wagons; about

The next morning Captain Edwards informed us that the force we had been watching was a brigade from Atlanta out on a foraging expedition. General Slocum had probably obtained the permission asked for, and had sent out this force to gather in forage for his horses. The army was camped in and around Rome. The army under Hood was working on towards the north, hoping to force General Sherman to follow closely along with him, in order to preserve our line of communication north open. But getting close to our folks, as the following General Sherman had other designs in his mind, and he only followed Head far enough to accomplish those designs. Here his army divided, General Thomas taking a portion of the troops and going on to Nashville in advance of Hood, while General Sherman took four corps and returned to Atlanta, where he remained a few days, whence he started on his

memorable march to the sea. My second term of enlistment expiring on the 25th inst., I went up to Rome, where my regiment was camped, and on the 29th was mustered out of the service of the United States, and returned to my home in Illinois. The associations of camp and field were hard to break away from,

and never, in all my experiences, had I a harder task to perform. OUT OF THE SERVICE.

The associations of three years or more had bound us together in ties of blood "welded in the fire of battle," from which bands it was hard, very hard, to break asunder. Then, there was a charm in the life of a soldier that suited my nature, and also a love had grown within me for the signal service that pervaded my whole being. It was a task, indeed, to take old comrades by the hand and bid them good-by. It was not absolutely necessary for me to leave the army, but when our regiment were talking of re-enlisting, a paper was circulated among the officers pledging that they would not stand in the way of the promotion of the boys, and I signed the paper, and, to fulfill my obligation and leave the way clear for worthy men to obtain official position, I mustered out. I now bid good-by to the signal corps. My only object in writing this imperfect history is to place the corps in its true position before the public as far as I am able to do so. It was a common remark that the signal officer had a 'soft thing," and this was said to me by some of the officers in my regiment when it was known I had received a detail into that brunch of service. I could not dispute it then, for I knew nothing about it by experience, but after I had passed through the Atlanta campaign I had the experience, and I am frunk in saying that I had as soon be on the advance picketline as to perform the duty that strictly pertains to the signal corps. As I have said, General Sherman did not have full confidence in the operations of the corps, and often spoke with derision of the reports sent in, but at the first meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, convened at St. Louis, the orator, General W. T. Sherman, said, in the course of his remarks: "I owe an apology to the signal corps, and wish to acknowledge the efficient services rendered on Kenesaw Mountain, on those memorable days when Hood moved in the rear of Atlanta towards Rome." This was vindication enough; for when General Sherman took back anything he had ever said, it showed to those who knew him that he had

been fully convinced of his mistake. (The end.)

The Dead at Seven Pines. In preparing land for cultivation the farmers living near the battle-field of Seven Pines have recently uncarthed a large number of skeletons of Confederates who fell in that bloody conflict. It is said that thirty-five of these skeletous have been dug up. In some instances they were whole, and numbers of them are encircled with the leather waist-belts bearing "C. S. A." upon them. Years ago the bodies of Federal soldiers who fell in the battle of Seven Pines were disthe air seemed to be filled with smoke and we interred and placed in the National cemetery could not see with any accuracy. It was quite | hard by. There is little doubt that in many instances where they could not be identified the remains of Confederates were included with those whom they had opposed on that

historic field. Mexican Veterans Celebrating Cerro Gordo.

Forty-five of the eighty veterans of the Mexican war, cromprising the Scott Legion, held a Camp-fire on the 19th inst, in Philadelphia. It was in celebration of the thirty-sixth anniversary of the battle of Cerro Gordo. After a well-spread table had been given the necessary attention, Colonel Robert Klotz, of Mauch Chunk, was presented with a finely engressed certificate of his election to a life membership in the Legion. It was presented by Colonel A. H. Reynolds and Colonel Klotz

accepted it in a speech of some length. A New Order of Ex-Confederate Veterans.

The first veteran organization of ex-Confederate soldiers was perfected in Richmond on the 18th inst. by the election of Captain Chas. M. Williams as commander. The name adopted At 9:15 a. m., on the 9th inst., we transmitted | town, General Vandever sent another dispatch | is the R. E. Lee Camp, No. 1, of Southern Vet-